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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VII. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 13, 1870. NO. 206.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

PROGRESS OF THE TARIFF BILL

Mr. Cowde's Anti-Tariff Speech—The San Domingo Treaty—Rumored Extension of Time—The New Bounty Bill Favorably Reported in the Senate—Speculations on the Army Bill—Pittsburgh Brewers Visit the Commissioner of Internal Revenue—General Logan Re-elected Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic—The Howard Investigation, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 12, 1870.

The anti-tariff bill speech made last night by Cowde has been the subject of some talk today as indicative of the view of the Pennsylvanians to give up the measure without further waste of time. Gen. Schenck, however, in calling it up this afternoon, declared with some show of feeling that he meant to stick to it, and said but for continued opposition it might be finished in a few days. Two years ago, when the progress to-day, every paragraph giving rise to more or less of contest. The Committee of Commissioner on models, zinc and mixed metals were sustained and are generally an advance on existing figures. The Committee on Commissioner on models, zinc and mixed metals were sustained and are generally an advance on existing figures. The Committee

The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, MAY 13, 1870.

In the contingency of a great international war, involving the maritime powers, one naturally asks how would the submarine cables be dealt with? The importance of some common understanding on the subject among the nations is manifest. For an obvious reason the great authorities whose opinions carry weight in the consideration of international relations during war, are silent on this specific subject; there are no adjudged cases to which appeal could be made, and it may even be doubted whether general y conceded principles would be found readily applicable to the emergent case. Readers may remember the statement, made not long ago, that the Government of the United States had addressed to the different powers of Europe and America propositions for the adoption of measures of protection for submarine telegraphic cables, in times both of peace and of war. We learn that this step of our Government has been favorably received on the other side of the water. In particular, the Ministers of Foreign Affairs and of Commerce in France, have constituted, under their supervision, a commission, whose duty it shall be to examine and elucidate all the sides of the subject, whether merely technical, or involving questions of international law. An American may take some pride in remembering that this is not the first instance in which his Government has taken the lead in an attempt to liberalize the intercourse of nations in the interest of commerce.

Unhappy Dr. Tanderi has not lately been introduced to our notice by the cable telegraph. Doubtless, the absorbing interest of the *plebiscite* and the conspiracy has pushed the professor into the background. Or perhaps the valiant and generous irreconcilables of the school of medicine have become reconciled, and agreed to learn something of their contemplated professions from an objectionable instructor. Or Dr. Tanderi may have withdrawn from the contest in despair, or with the purpose of letting the ignorance of his tormentors inflict his revenge. Some readers may be interested to learn, if they have not heard, one of the most painful, because one of the more refined insults hurled at the professor by his riotous students. It was conveyed in the seemingly innocent words, "*ex Senate!*" which merely means "to the Senate!" Harmless as they appear, they meant that Dr. Tanderi, in the opinion of the students, had sacrificed his conscience and his professional honor in deference to the wishes of the Emperor, and that he was, in consequence, entitled to a seat in the Senate. We are informed that this cry was thought so effective and full of point, that it has already become a part of the slang of the time in Paris. A few days ago, in a full session of the legislative body, it was hurled at the Marquis D'Andelarre by one of his colleagues, pretty much as "shoo fly!" was, the other week, hurled at Cox by Butler in the House of Representatives. Even a little girl has been heard to say with becoming disdain to another, *ex Senat!* In starting that cry the medical students made a hit!

Four or five years ago a prominent English newspaper asserted that, by their quiet and prudent behavior the Jesuits had quite lived down the evil reputation of other days. This notion is not confirmed by late reports from Switzerland. The Swiss Federal Committee having heard that the Jesuit Fathers had been allowed to preach in various churches of Canton Fribourg, and that many of them were regularly employed in different establishments in the department of public instruction of the Canton Valais, took alarm. The Committee at once reminded the governments of those Cantons that all this was in violation of the federal compact of 1868. It seems that according to the fifty-eighth article of that instrument, all participation, whether public or private, in the work of instruction and education both in the church and in the school, is denied to the members of the Society of Jesus. The Cantons concerned, Fribourg and Valais, insist that there has been no violation of the compact on their part, as in the language of the article alleged the interdiction applies only to the Order of Jesuits and not to the individual members of the Order. Does not that distinction remind the reader of those admirable subtleties for which the acute Fathers used to be famous, and at which, as elucidated in the letters of Pascal, all the world laughed for a hundred years? And yet there may be a difference. The people of the Catholic Cantons, at least some of them, argue that the object of the article is simply to prohibit any organized body of the ingenious fathers from engaging in the work of religious or secular teaching, and was never designed to forbid a Jesuit in the ordinary ecclesiastical dress, without any distinctive mark of his order, from laboring as a preacher or teacher. But the bad name so laboriously earned in other days sticks to these men; so that not only the Protestants of Switzerland but even the Catholics of Brazil, are insisting that they shall not be permitted to act as the teachers of youth. Report represents the Swiss as much excited on the subject of the controversy, and we may hear more about it.

Pierre Soule, we fancy, was never regarded with extreme admiration in the Northern States. Judicious Americans who remember the important incidents of his career, are, probably, quite unanimous in the belief that, as our ambassador in Madrid, and by his participation in the Ostende Conference, the passionate Frenchman increased neither the affection nor the respect with which our country was looked upon abroad. When he died, the event caused little emotion, and his name is already almost forgotten. M. Frederic Gaillardet, long the Paris correspondent of the *Courrier des Etats Unis*, has lately contributed to the *Liberte* a sketch of Pierre Soule's life, in which he dwells at much length upon his career in the United States. The details are interesting in themselves, and especially as illustrating the character of the man whom it was once thought wise to send abroad as the representative of this Government in the country of which the island of Cuba was a dependency. We are told that, early in 1849, Soule went to Madrid on private business, though he also desired to become acquainted with the ground on which he foresaw that a decisive struggle would, some day, take place between Spain and Young America covetous of Cuba. Returning from Madrid he passed a few weeks in Paris, for the purpose of seeing again his old friends, and studying the men and the things of the Republic of 1848. Strongly prejudiced against Prince Louis Napoleon by the talk, then current and believed, which represented him as an ambitious nobody, as a man of straw and even as a blockhead, he yielded to the urgency of M. Gaillardet who wished to present him at the Elysee. The account of the interview is, as the French say, piquant.

President Napoleon, who wanted to feel his man, began the conversation by a question that was not only not flattering, but that was adapted to terribly wound the self-love of the ambitious Senator of the United States:

"*You are an American, Sir?*" "I made haste," says M. Gaillardet, "to mention the titles and qualities of Soule, who, a Frenchman by birth, had become one of the glories of the American bar and Senate. Louis Napoleon, who is essentially affable and good natured towards everybody, no doubt feared that he had mortified the self-esteem of his distinguished visitor, whom he ought to have known by name, for during some seconds he maintained an embarrassed silence, which he at last broke only to ask the Louisiana Senator for news concerning the late breach in the levee or embankment of the Mississippi." "It has been stopped up, Mr. President," replied Soule, "with a simile of terrible eloquence," says Gaillardet. The interview ended there, and its effect was not to remove Soule's unfavorable impressions. On the contrary he remained convinced that the President was an idiot.

It is said that the iron masters of Wales are preparing to extend their operations in consequence of a rumor that Congress would reduce the present duty on iron. A contemporary suppose that we have maintained the iron mills and cotton factories of Great Britain quite long enough, and that it is now the duty of congress to cause the iron trade of the United States, and not that of Wales, to expand.

WASHINGTON AND THE INDIANS.

His Idea of Treating the Red Man a Long Time Ago.

It has been ascertained that George Washington was in favor of dealing severely and summarily with the Indians, and some of his opinions on the subject are being brought forward now to support the policy of warfare and extermination to which the frontier settlers adhere. There is a certain interest attaching to Washington's views, though we are by no means bound to accept them as the best method of at the present time. To Col. Brodhead, at Fort Pitt, who was about starting on a Western expedition he wrote, on March 22, 1779, as follows:

"When you are ready to move against the Indians, or any of their towns, the inclosed Proclamation is forwarded, that you are going to meet a large force, and to invite all those who are friendly to the United States to repair to you. If any of the Six Nations, and that is all they, in the meantime, give the least disturbance to the frontier the whole force will be turned against them; *and that we will never rest till we have cut them off from the face of the earth.*"

He was in favor of carrying the war into their own country, and of giving peace to the settlers "by expelling the Indians and destroying their principal points of support. That his warfare against them was of the unrelenting character may be seen from the following letter written to the Marquis de Lafayette:

"Gen. Sullivan has completed the entire destruction of the country of the Six Nations, and proved to the inhabitants—men, women and children—out of it. While the Six Nations were under the ax of the revolutionary Moloch, Messrs. Butler and Brodhead, with only a hundred men, advanced upon them at the same instant and laid waste their country."

That he was not opposed to extermination under certain circumstances, and proved by the following letter, written by him to the Marquis de Lafayette, August 11, 1779:

"One of the last acts of the Executive has been the conclusion of a treaty of peace and friendship with the Creek nation of Indians. This event will leave us in peace from one end of our borders to the other, except what is to be apprehended from the small handful of Cherokees and Shawanese, who can be easily chastised, or even exterminated, if found necessary. But this will only be done in an inevitable extremity, since of all the modes of warfare with Indian nations has been, and shall be justice, during the time of my being in it, nothing to do with the administration of the Government."

The frequency with which the plea of insanity is offered in our criminal courts in defense of the heinous crime of murder, and the success which so often attends it, is attracting public attention to a considerable degree, and exciting remark from the public press and from high official sources. Governor Alcorn, of Mississippi, in his recent message deals with this evil at length, with a view to its correction. He proposes to refer all pleas of insanity in the decision of a Court of Chancery, which will be final. If the plea be not sustained, it should be a bar to subsequent use before a jury. That some reform is necessary in this respect is undoubted. The subject of insanity is one the complications and intricacies of which require the closest scrutiny and the most subtle research. It has a literature of its own which would fill many ponderous volumes, and yet the plea of insanity is, at present, passed upon by any ordinary jury, composed of persons generally of but limited education, who have not attained the slightest knowledge of physiology or psychology. Witnesses, too, are presented for examination on this complex question, whose ignorance or preconceived opinions totally unfit them for shedding any light on the case in question, and seriously confuse and embarrass the judge whose knowledge of medical jurisprudence, even, may be very slight, and who may have given but little or no special attention to the phenomena of mental disease. This absurd mode of determining cases of this description will undoubtedly be reformed as we progress in legal and metaphysical science, and it will become a matter of surprise that this crude feature of civilization should have been so long in existence. Whatever may be thought of Gov. Alcorn's plan, it is unquestionably a step in advance, though other suggestions may claim preferred merit, for instance, as that of a New York contemporary, who, believing the plan of Gov. Alcorn defective, suggests the appointment of medical judges, chosen by the State, and acting for the State just as legal judges do, either sitting apart or acting as assessors of the civil and criminal courts when called upon, whose decisions should be final and bind the action of the lawyers.

It is a popular fiction that Congress is a representative body of the people and that all popular demands for the adoption or rejection of any measures in which the great public have an immediate interest would meet with prompt action on the part of these representatives, or, as some call them, servants of the people. But the delay of Congress to abolish the Franking Privilege and to act upon the Income Tax, against which the people in stentorian voice "Cry aloud and spare not," proves such an idea to be a mere fallacy. Congressmen dislike wishes of their constituents, can, on certain questions at least, which immediately concern themselves, turn a deaf ear to the demands of the nation. The power for instance to frank political documents, speeches, compliments, cajoling letters, and even packages of merchandise to their friends, free of charge, is too inestimable a privilege to be given up at once, however urgent the demand for its repeal, which would deprive these disinterested patriots of a cheap method of flattering many of the simple-minded and easily-pleased individuals who voted for them. As for the income tax, it is necessary that the large army of subordinates employed to execute it should be retained, in order that their influence may not be diminished in the execution of the small partisan work necessary to be done in each of the polls, and the advancement of the personal interests of those who procured them the appointment. It is therefore hopeless to expect that Congress will move with alacrity in facilitating the wishes of the people in these regards, and we would not be surprised, now that the subject of an early adjournment is broached, that that intelligent body will feel it incumbent to pass these trivial questions over from the present session.

The English papers are at present paying great attention to the question of political economy and the condition of the working classes. A book recently issued by the British Government, compiled from reports of British Consuls in various parts, has given the *London Telegraph* an opportunity of compiling an interesting synopsis, from which we extract the following in reference to the country:

Spain is not likely to tempt an English laborer, and the hours in some trades are extremely long, while in all, other European markets are not nearly so good as the English, and there is little chance of any better chance of work than at his own door. There is rarely only one foreign country in which any one trade is carried on more successfully directed, and that is the United States of America. That is the Eldorado of the working man. There is room and to spare for him where the brawny arms of the laborer are more in demand than anywhere else, and where perseverance are certain to be rewarded, for nowhere else do we hear that the wages of a man will on the average so high as from 8s. to 10s a day, and that of his wife and children, one as laborers, longshoremen, watchmen, from 2s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. a day. There is one feature, moreover, in the United States which exists nowhere else, and that is that it affords ample room for any man to rise to the highest position in the gift of the Union presents the most promising field for emigrants and lab rers. In the Western States hundreds of thousands of acres of fertile land are cultivated, in consequence of the owners being unable to procure laborers. In Nebraska there is much work to be done for wages of 10s. to 12s. a day, and that of 6s. to 8s. a day, and that of 3s. to 4s. per day, and in the Pacific states the price of labor is even higher. In Oregon, Washington, &c.,

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(Successors to S. Jones & Co.)
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Corner Fourth avenue and Smithfield street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, May 12, 1870.

Reports reach us from Washington that the income tax will be reduced from its present rate of 5 per cent. to 3 per cent. It is also probable that the exemption will be increased from $1,000 to $2,000. This will be some relief to the gross inequalities and injustice perpetrated under the present law, but is short of what is most universally desired. What the great body of tax-payers want is the breaking away of the whole thing. The insignificant character of the law is one of its most offensive features, as being inherent in it cannot be got rid of short of an entire repeal. The Government is late enough to reduce the taxes, and the principle greed may be the Committee of Ways and Means, as a preliminary to their labors, was that they shall be reduced in the sum of $50,000,000 per annum—$20,000,000 from internal taxation and $30,000,000 from customs. This proposition for reduction is made necessary, of course, by the aggregate exemption being over $200,000,000 per annum, that is article s that judging from previous experience would have yielded the revenue if no exemptions had been placed on the free list. In what direction shall the new election be made? If public sentiment could be consulted no one particular class would be chosen upon internal taxes should sweep away the whole income tax. Of all others it is the one that is only felt by the few, and is calculated to weaken the patriotism of the people and promote evil purposes. When we are in the midst of perjury, when we see hundreds of times, the struggling salaried man, whose income cannot be concealed, made the victim of the man whose income thus his wealthy employer, it teaches him a lesson which might well be spared. All handles of evil are dangerous, and only concern the income tax as demonstrating and as a great temptation to perjury and fraud. We believe in killing it, and taxpayers who feel and abhor the burden might make an impression upon Congress if they would address letters of remonstrance to the members representing them in their respective districts. The law imposing such a tax was never the offspring of conviction, for it has few out of the acts of legislators, and the fact that it has been passed under the pressure of necessity is the strongest reason why it should be repealed in the first session of Congress. Indeed, the law has virtually and truly expired. It lived to almost its time, and now it is dragging its carcass with all the putrescence that could be expected from a people just emerged from the horrors of one and a civil war that the world ever saw. That time burdens were borne the more cheerfully because of the proved limitless cannot be denied; but to be derived in this promise, and limited by an overwhelming combination, it should be abolished.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co., report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn. Noon.	Closing.
U. S. Bonds '81	117¼	117¼
U. S. Bonds '82	117¼	117¼
U. S. Bonds '84	117¼	117¼
U. S. Bonds new, '65	114¼	114¼
U. S. Bonds '67	114¼	114¼
U. S. Bonds '68	114¼	114¼
5-20s	110¼	110¼
10-40s	108¼	108¼

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

	May 11.	May 12.	Adv. Dec.
old			
U. S. Bonds, 1881	117¼	117¼	¼
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '62	117¼	117¼	¼
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '64	117¼	117¼	¼
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '65	117¼	117¼	¼
U. S. Bonds, new, '65	114¼	114¼	¼
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '67	114¼	114¼	¼
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '68	114¼	114¼	¼
U. S. Bonds, 10-40s	108¼	108¼	¼
U. S. Currency 6s	108¼	108¼	¼

The following rates, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Iodic Building, No. 86 Fourth avenue, show the prices of Railroad, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

Stocks.	10:30	11	12	1	2:30	3	3:30
New York Central	99½	99½	99½	99½	99½	99½	99½
Erie	20½	20½	20½	20½	20½	20½	20½
Reading	100½	100½	100½	100½	100½	100½	100½
Michigan Central	99½	99½	99½	99½	99½	99½	99½
Illinois Central	140	140	140	140	140	140	140
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
Chicago & Rock Island	107½	107½	107½	107½	107½	107½	107½
Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
Chicago & Northwestern	84½	84½	84½	84½	84½	84½	84½
Do. preferred	90½	90½	90½	90½	90½	90½	90½
Toledo & Wabash	68½	68½	68½	68½	68½	68½	68½
Fort Wayne	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
Ohio & Mississippi	33½	33½	33½	33½	33½	33½	33½
Terre Haute & Richmond	13½	13½	13½	13½	13½	13½	13½
Do. preferred	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
Pacific Mail	108½	108½	108½	108½	108½	108½	108½
Quicksilver	39½	39½	39½	39½	39½	39½	39½
Do. preferred	52½	52½	52½	52½	52½	52½	52½
Western Union Telegraph	78½	78½	78½	78½	78½	78½	78½
Adams Express	64½	64½	64½	64½	64½	64½	64½
United States Express	52½	52½	52½	52½	52½	52½	52½
Gold	110½	110½	110½	110½	110½	110½	110½

A comparison between yesterday's and today's evening quotations shows the following changes:

	Wed.	Thur.	Adv.	Dec.
C. T. Central	99½	99½		
C. I. Central	140	140		
Erie	20½	20½		
Reading	100½	100½		
Michigan Central	99½	99½		
Illinois Central	140	140		
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	93½	93½		
Chicago & Rock Island	107½	107½		
Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne	97½	97½		
Chicago & Northwestern	84½	84½		
Do. preferred	90½	90½		
Toledo & Wabash	68½	68½		
Fort Wayne	97½	97½		
Ohio & Mississippi	33½	33½		
Terre Haute & Richmond	13½	13½		
Do. preferred	40	40		
Pacific Mail	108½	108½		
Quicksilver	39½	39½		
Do. preferred	52½	52½		
Western Union Telegraph	78½	78½		
Adams Express	64½	64½		
United States Express	52½	52½		
Gold	110½	110½		

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 111¾.

NEW YORK, May 11—P. M.

MONEY

Market easy at 6@7 per cent. on call.

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Markets at Stock Exchange weak this afternoon, on reports from Washington that the House Committee on Banking and Currency will report back without recommending the bill authorizing the retirement of $10,000,000 of the three per cent. certificates, and for issuing legal tenders, and issue in place $10,000,000 new national bank notes, which is a measure of severe contraction.

GOLD

Weak on this report; opened at 111¾, and closed at 111¾. Carrying rates, 5@6 per cent., closing at 5 per cent. Clearances $5,000,000. Exports to Havana $9,000.

STERLING

Dull and weak at 109½@109¾. Late in the afternoon private dispatches contradicted the report in regard to the bill authorizing the retirement of $10,000,000 of the 3

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CITY MATTERS.

List of Unmatriable Letters.

The following is a list of letters held at the Pittsburgh Postoffice for want of pre-payment of postage, and on account of insufficiency. The writers can get them by applying at the Postoffice:

	Cents.
Bamb, W. E., Kittanning, Pa.	1
Brown & Co., J., Cunningham, Pa.	1
Crooks, Cachet & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.	3
Daily Week, H., Draper's Landing, Pa.	1
Gonthey, R., Charleston, Pa.	1
Griffin & Co., Philipsburg, Pa.	1
Hastings, W. C., Kittanning, Pa.	1
Hoch, P. P., Kittanning, Pa.	1
Legard, Jacob, Cunningham, Pa.	1
Mechling, F., Kittanning, Pa.	1
Norris, T. F., Emlenton, Pa.	1
Murphy, Kate F., Painesville, Ohio.	1
Reighmey, P., Emlenton, Pa.	1
Sherwick & Shannon, Parker's Landing, Pa.	1
Truss & Co., Sewickgrove, Pa.	1

SUN SHADES—$1 50 will buy a good sun shade at Morgenstern & Co.'s, 78 and 80 Market street.

GAS MAIN.—A fifteen-inch gas main is being laid on Liberty street, east of Fourteenth street.

NOTICEABLE.—The work manship displayed in the stained and enameled glass, to be seen at No. 23 Market street, Nelson's stained glass works is an old establishment.

COAL MINER HURT.—William Bryan, coal miner, was severely injured by a fall of slate, in the Coal City Mines, at West Elizabeth on Wednesday. He will recover.

CORNER STONE RECEIVED.—The corner stone for the new Trinity Church, Sixth avenue, was received from Massillon, Ohio, yesterday. It will be laid in a short time.

LECTURE.—Rev. Harmar C. Denny will deliver a lecture in St. Patrick's Church on next Sunday evening. Subject: "The First Ages of the Roman Church."

ANOTHER MEETING.—The property holders on Penn avenue, from Fifth to Seventh streets, will hold a meeting on Monday evening, to consider the proposed improvement of the avenue.

WORK COMMENCED.—The work of demolishing the old Union National Bank building, corner of Market street and Fourth avenue, has commenced. The new building to be erected on the site will be completed ere the close of 1870, unless something unforseen occurs.

A FIRST CLASS man is wanted in each county in Pennsylvania, to represent the old Phœnix Mutual Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut. To energetic men, good terms and material and will be given. Address with references T. H. Rosman, General Agent, P. O. Box 86, Pittsburgh. MWF

APPEALS FOR CHARITY.—The St. Vincent de Paul Societies attached to the Cathedral, Pittsburgh, and St. Peter's Church, Allegheny, appeal to the charitable in general, for donations of old clothes, to supply the demands made upon them by the many poor under their charge.

"VOYAGE TO EUROPE."—We have received the "Voyage to Europe," a hand-book for a trip to Europe, issued by William Bingham, Jr., the well known European steamship agent. It is the third edition issued, and should be in the hands of tourists, and all others contemplating a trip over the ocean.

PERSONAL.—Col. R. Biddle Roberts, of Chicago, is now in the city, attending to some important cases, in the United States and other Courts, in which he was engaged before he removed to Chicago. His many friends in the city are glad to see him, and only regret that his stay here will be temporary.

M. J. BUTAC, Esq., the agent of the Carre Ice Machine, is in the city and can be seen at the office of the President of the Crystal Spring Ice Manufacturing and Storage Company, No. 75 Smithfield street. Persons desiring to consult Mr. Butac in regard to ice machines and cooling apparatus for breweries and meat packing establishments can do so by calling at the above place.

ADMITTED TO PRACTICE.—It will be seen by reference to the Court Reports that Joel T. Bigham and Charles C. Montooth were yesterday admitted to practice in the District Court. Both these young gentlemen will commence the practice of law in this city under favorable auspices. Mr. Montooth has for some years past held the position of Clerk of the District Court, and given the highest satisfaction. The reporters have frequently been placed under obligation to him for courtesies extended.

GAS EXPLOSION.—Wednesday evening it was discovered that gas was escaping in the cellar of a house corner of Chatham street and Fifth avenue, occupied by Mr. Brown. That gentleman lighted a candle, not knowing that the quantity of gas escaped was small, started to ascertain where the leak was. As soon as the light came in contact with the gas, it ignited with a loud explosion, shaking the house enough to break nearly all the window glass, but fortunately doing no other damage.

LARGE SALES OF WINES.—The great favor and increased patronage of the American people of Chas. Heidsieck's wines, is a well deserved compliment. Thirty thousand baskets have been sold during the past year in the United States. It is really the only "Heidsieck" in existence, and the oldest vintage in France. The best evidence is the fact that the counterfeiters always imitate the country produces, and they defer competition in quality or package. These wines are always kept up to the standard quality, and are the driest and most fruity and pure wines that are shipped.

Still Another Fire in East Liberty.

Incendiary fires have become so frequent in East Liberty that they are looked for almost nightly. Two days ago we recorded the burning of a stable, and yesterday morning, about two o'clock, the carpenter shop of Mr. Reidsig, corner of Mill and Broad streets, was discovered to be in flames. The flames had made such progress when discovered, that it was impossible to save the building, and it was entirely destroyed. Had the night been dry, the whole block, from Mill to Station street, would have been in ashes. The loss is about $1,000. The finished work burned amounted to about $600. Mr. Leidsig had just completed some bureaus, and the fire is undoubtedly an incendiary one. This is the fifth fire within a few days, and a large reward a reward is about to be offered for the apprehension of the criminals.

WORTHY OF REMARK.—Wm. Nelson, who established the business of staining glass in this city fourteen years ago, is still engaged as the producer of the best work in his line of business.

New Weekly Paper.

The *Pittsburgh Review and Prices Current* is the title of a new weekly journal, the second number of which has been issued. It is published by Messrs. Thomas MacConnell & Co. and edited by Messrs. John S. Negley and John Lowry. The paper is specially devoted to the advancement of the mercantile and manufacturing interests of the community, and the first two numbers show a commendable degree of tact and energy in that direction. The typographical work is neat and substantial look, and being under the management of gentlemen of skill and experience in the publishing business, will doubtless soon take rank among the most useful and permanent of our institutions. We wish the new firm abundant success, feeling satisfied that they will do everything in their power to merit it.

Sore Affliction.

The family of Mr. Henry Weissman, of the Seventeenth Ward has been visited with sore affliction within the last two months. Mr. Weissman, resides on Fifth avenue, and four children—one girl and three boys on the Brownsville road above Birmingham until the latter part of March last when he removed to Pittsburgh. All had excellent health at this time, but in a few weeks after the removal, Johnny, the third child, was taken down with diphtheria, and on Friday, April 26th, death ensued. Emma, the eldest child, was subsequently attacked with the same disease, and shortly after the return of the parents from the funeral of Johnny, she died. Henry, the second child, was next attacked, and soon fell a victim to the relentless destroyer. Then the youngest child, a little boy about nine months, was taken ill, and on Wednesday his remains were consigned to the tomb. The bereaved parents have the sympathies of every body.

United Presbyterian Intelligence.

Rev. Wm. Weir has accepted a call to become pastor of the congregation at Canonsburg, and on Tuesday, June 7th, the Presbytery of Chartiers, of which Mr. Weir is a member, will meet at Canonsburg for the purpose of installing him.

Rev. W. F. Shaw has been transferred from Allegheny to Monongahela Presbytery, and has accepted a call tendered by the congregation of Noblestown, Pa. He will be installed on Tuesday, June 28th. Rev. Thomas H. Hanna, pastor of the Second U. P. Church, this city, will deliver the address to the new pastor.

Revs. John Patterson and D. S. Little have been commissioned as delegates from the Chartiers Presbytery to attend the anti-Secret Society Convention, to be held in Cincinnati in June.

The Board of Home Missions will meet in the First United Presbyterian Church on Tuesday afternoon next at three o'clock.

The General Assembly of the Church is announced to meet in the First United Presbyterian Church on May 26th, at seven and a half o'clock P. M., to be opened with a sermon by the retiring Moderator, Rev. R. A. Browne, D.D.

HANDSOME.—The white walking dresses just received at Morgenstern & Co.'s, Nos. 78 and 80 are the largest and cheapest assortment of sun shades in the city, 78 and 80 Market street.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Common Pleas—Judge Stowe.

James Hudspeth vs. J. N. O'Neill. Action to recover damages for slanderous words spoken and also concerning the same. The parties reside in Elizabeth borough, and the defendant is charged with having said that the plaintiff kept a house of ill fame. Jury out.

Elizabeth Borland vs. Darlington and wife. Action to recover for services rendered as nurse. The plaintiff was engaged by defendant, for the term of four weeks, at ten dollars per week, and at the end of that time she was dismissed. Suit was brought to recover the whole amount contracted for with interest. Verdict for plaintiff, $46 96.

Benjamin Conrein vs. John E. Shafer. Action to recover rent due and unpaid. On trial. Following is the trial list for to-day:

109. Thompson vs. Russell.
92. Glasier vs. Killgannon.
30. G. & P. Turnpike Co., vs. Shoemaker.
36. Johnson vs. Wolff.
38. Weisenberger vs. Stewart.
39. Huntsinson vs. Patterson.
40. McClure & Co. vs. Thom.
9. Madison vs. McClintock.
79. Pettitt vs. Phillips.
80. Gensheimer vs. Kaufman & Co.
81. Stanrod vs. Davis.

Broke Court—Judge Hampton.

The case of Joseph Barton vs. David Ilsley, reported yesterday, was resumed, and in consequence of the illness of Mr. Moberly on the bench (involving the same disputed lines), was taken up, and the counsels are still on trial.

Joel T. Bigham, Esq., and Wm. Armstrong, Esq., on motion of David Reed, were duly admitted and admitted to practice in the Court.

The following is the trial list for to-day:

2. Sheppard vs. Schoonmaker.
12. Hill, Patterson & Co., vs. Dilworth.
13. Lorenz vs. Kelly.
22. Brown vs. Anderson.
23. Kemp & Co. vs. Richardson.
26. Hazlapne & Co. vs. Caldwell.
27. Smith & Co. vs. Aston M. E. Church.
28. Hackenwood & Blackstock vs. Hershinower & Co.

UMBRELLAS.—The fact that stained glass adds to the appearance of a church or private dwellings. Nelson, 23 Market street, furnishes the finest stained glass promptly in order.

ANTI-PROHIBITORY MEETING

"Prohibition" Liquor Sellers in Council—What they Did and How they Did It.

A meeting of tavern keepers and liquor dealers was called for yesterday, at noon, at Avenger Hall, Seventh avenue and Grant street, "to take the necessary steps in regard to the late prohibitory liquor law in certain townships of Allegheny county." The call was rather vague and indefinite, although the writer thereof seemed to know what "the necessary action" ought to be. Repairing to the hall at one o'clock, we found only eight or ten, evidently from the country, engaged in conversation about something which seemed to concern their interests. We concluded that as we were an hour late, the meeting had already been held, but on inquiry ascertained that it had not yet organized. Waiting patiently for a few minutes, the "audience" was encouraged by the arrival of two more "friends of the cause," and it was resolved to treat all round—the reporter not excepted. Another few minutes brought another "friend," and in this way the "meeting" was "held" until two o'clock, when fourteen persons were present, and about seven "rounds" of liquor, beer, etc., had been indulged in. By this time the solitary reporter in the room began to be looked upon with some degree of curiosity, and after a little whispering between seven or four of the party, he was approached and good naturedly asked "if he belonged to that party." His reply was that he represented one of the city papers, whereupon his inquisitor demanded to know what paper, and on being informed communicated the fact to others in the room. It being generally known to that there was a reporter present, a good deal of "chin music" indulged in about "doing so nothing," and the fourteen finally left the room and adjourned to the hall.

On motion of C. Speidel, of Braddock borough, Mr. P. Seward, of the same borough, was called to the chair, and P. Gallagher, of Turtle creek, chosen Secretary.

P. Gallagher nominated Jerry Marks for Secretary, but declined to permanently serve. The business was too complicated for him, and notwithstanding the honor was pressed upon him by several gentlemen, he "firmly declined," was, "I object," "I object." He was at last assured that he "could write a letter to Grant, or do," and would only have "to sit at the table and look on," but his answer was the same as before: "I object." Jerry would soon find that as a hopeless "object," and Mr. Speidel was chosen to make a record of the proceedings. If did not think they could do much. He suggested that they had better adjourn until a further meeting call was given. No one but the meeting was "full" enough.

The Chair asked for "No one had any business to offer." "The necessary action" was now in order, and the meeting was declared in order.

Mr. Speidel then stated the object of the meeting of the rats and mice, of which he had read in our juvenile days, called to take into consideration the law passed at the last session of the Legislature, and which placed on the cat's neck. Here were a handful of tavern keepers in a corner of one of the wards of districts in which the Legislature has declared that no liquor shall be sold, assembled to do away with a law which, if carried out over or around the prohibitory law in some way, but how? This is the only subject of any interest as serious as that propounded by the old gray rat, when he rose and asked which one in the assembling would "bell the cat?" Bell on the cat's neck. These tavern keepers have been legislated out of business, and the question is gone," and they think that their rights have been invaded. The question is, how shall they get back? No one of the fourteen seemed to be able to devise a plan.

A motion was finally made to form an organization.

P. Gallagher thought it right to have a name, and suggested "Home Protection Association," and about seven "rounds" of the tariff meeting the night before.

Another member suggested "The Equal Rights Society." (This gentleman had some lingering recollection of the Fifteenth Amendment's creation.)

A third suggested "The Anti-Imposed Liquor Association," but the meeting was "not prepared to have either of these titles imposed upon them."

The secretary remarked that the names suggested were not as suitable as they might be, and he suggested "The Anti-Prohibitory Liquor Association," which was adopted.

It was then moved to adjourn, but before the motion was put the treasurer suggested "that one or four bills for advertising, amounting to seven or eight dollars, which were discussed in a low tone over the table, for the payment of the financial question, so we strolled from the room, leaving the fourteen still in session as a Committee of the Whole on the state of the finances.

MARRYING A MINOR.

Suit Against a Minister for Fifty Pounds.

In the District Court, yesterday, suit was brought by Robert Nixon, Sr., against Rev. E. R. Donahue to recover the penalty of "fifty pounds lawful money of Pennsylvania," under an old act prescribing that penalty for marrying a minor. The plaintiff alleges that on or about the 26th of April, 1870, had defendant, "during a person in holy orders and a clergyman," at the borough of Tempercanceville, in the county of Allegheny, did marry and join in wedlock Annie Nixon, a minor daughter of the plaintiff, against the will of William E. Graham, without due and legal publication of the names and banns of the said Annie Nixon and William E. Graham, and without having had a certificate of the consent of the said plaintiff the father of the said Annie, first had." Defendant will come up for trial in due time, if the reverend gentleman does not see fit to pay the penalty.

WHERE IT MAY BE SEEN.—Good work, beautiful designs and brilliant colors may be seen at Wm. Nelson's glass staining establishment, 23 Market street.

Police Intelligence.

[Before Mayor Brush.]
THE MORNING SAVES.

His Honor disposed of twenty-eight common cases at the levee yesterday morning.

Patrick Fitzgerald was fined three and costs for $2 and costs each for fast driving. Geo. Hovey was arrested for drunkenness, in the vicinity of the Union Depot, Wednesday night, and on being arraigned before the Mayor was found guilty and fined $5 and costs. Yesterday morning he paid the usual fine and received his $10, which the arresting officer had sewn him by pocket up before the "sharks" discovered him.

Wesley Brown and James Reaves were fined two dollars and costs for disorderly conduct on the 29th inst.

At a hall at Pilot Hall Wednesday night, the usual quarrel occurred, this time between James Hall and Wilson Jones, both of whom were arrested, and yesterday morning Mayor Brush fined them each five dollars and costs.

[Before Alderman Taylor.]
ALLEGED LARCENY OF FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

Charles Quinn preferred a charge of larceny against Edward Farley, alleging that the defendant had stolen $605 from him. The money alleged to have been stolen consisted of six ten dollar gold pieces, and the remainder in five dollars. The parties reside at Soho, and on the night of the 30th ult. accused was held in one thousand dollars bail for a hearing on Monday next.

ARRESTED FOR BREAKING A BARGAIN.

A warrant was issued for the arrest of Joseph Hannan, charged, on oath of John Krebbs, with the larceny of a pair of car shafts and a set of bones valued altogether at seventy dollars. It is alleged that the defendant bought the articles and took them away in the night when the prosecutor was not about.

AN EXTENSIVE SURETY CASE.

The following parties, residents of the Twelfth ward, were arraigned on the charge of a dog and held for a hearing on Friday: Ann M. Seymour, Jacob Seymour and Jenny A. Marmon. The prosecutor is Mr. Jonathan Jamison, who alleges the suit grew out of a quarrel about a dog.

A SERGEANT FOR THE ARREST OF JOHN SMITH.

A warrant was issued for the arrest of the well-known individual, John Smith, on a charge of the larceny of twenty-five dollars, Thomas Shortall being prosecutor.

[Before Alderman Herron.]
CROSS SUITS.

Hugh Handlon alleges that James McCavin struck his Handlon's wife, McCavin instituted a cross suit for assault and battery and the cases were both settled.

Public Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—A large and fashionable audience filled the Opera House last evening, to witness Mr. Edwin Adams as Raphael Duchanel in the "Marble Heart." Mr. Adams acting in this character is too well known here to need praise from us. To-night he has a benefit, when he will present G. Keeffe's startling comedy of "Wild Oats." We bespeak for him a crowded house, as he is a very fine actor and a perfect gentleman.

MERCY HOSPITAL FAIR.—The elephants, the royal beasts to be awarded to the gentleman and lady obtaining the largest number of votes, at the Mercy Hospital Fair, City Hall, are creating an unusual amount of excitement. Each evening the hall is crowded with the friends of the various candidates. Voting last evening was quite brisk, and on the closing of the polls stood as follows: W. D. Sparling, 962; T. Brent Harrington, 900; S. H. Kerr, 845; Captain S. K. Bartoux, 839; Thomas E. Tack, 481. Voting on the silver set, gents' watch and Album is spirited. All should pay City Hall a visit, for none can fail to enjoy themselves among the many attractions offered.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Our readers should not forget that the exhibition by Mrs. Sisk-Davis's pupils will be given at the Academy of Music this evening. It will consist of parlor dancing and an original drama.

THE ZIMMERMAN WATCH.—M. Winternheimer, of No. 225 Penn street, is the sole agent in this city for this fine make of watch. It is gotten up with all the improvements, and is not affected by heat or cold. Mr. Winternheimer has been well and favorably known in this city for many years, and those desiring a first class watch can rest assured that they will not be imposed upon if they purchase of him. Give him a call.

LADIES CALL and see the newest tiling out, white walking dresses, at Morgenstern & Co.'s, late Macrum, Gayde & Co., 78 and 80 market street.

ALLEGHENY.

A RUNAWAY.—Yesterday afternoon a horse attached to a butcher wagon, on Ohio street, Eighth ward, took fright at a passing locomotive, and dashed down the street at a fearful speed. It ran against the front steps of three houses, and damaged them considerably. The horse then took another start and ran against a telegraph pole, breaking it off. The wagon was almost totally demolished, and the horse was considerably injured. The animal was purchased by Peter Tracer, who was driving him at the time, but fortunately escaped without injury. There were a number of hair breadth escapes made by pedestrians walking on the street.

The Fourth Ward School Building.

The foundation walls of the Fourth Ward School building, now in course of erection on Liberty street, near East Common, have been completed, and the first floor of joists laid. The brick work will be commenced soon, and it is the intention of the trustees to push the work forward as rapidly as possible. This building will have all the modern improvements, and will be one of the most elegant structures in the State. The children attending the old building on Sandusky street, at this early date, manifest over the prospect of being permitted, at no distant day, to attend the new school, and considering the character and condition of the old building, we are not surprised that such is the case. The location for the new edifice is central, and the site the best in the ward. The building is erected on the rear of the lot, which is some eight feet above the street. A regular grade will be made between the house and street, and no pains will be spared to make the place attractive to the children.

ALLEGHENY COUNCILS.

SEMI-MONTHLY MEETING

Reports of Committees for the Month of April—Rules Governing Visitors to the Park—Petitions, Resolutions, &c., &c.

A regular semi-monthly meeting of the Select and Common Councils of the city of Allegheny was held in their respective chambers, City Building, Tuesday evening, May 12th.

SELECT COUNCIL.

JAMES MCBRIER.....*President.*
J. E. OXLEY.....*Clerk.*

Council met at half-past seven o'clock and the clerk called the roll when the following members answered to their names: Messrs. Caherty, Moul, Gwinner, Long, Mcgaffigan, Patterson, J. C. Patterson, A. Peterson, Phillips, E. B. Smith, Beller, Riddle, Wettach and President McBrier.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

COMMUNICATIONS AND PETITIONS.

Mr. LONG presented a communication from the Ladies Monumental Association, inviting councils to participate in the laying of the corner stone of the Soldiers Monument on May 18. The communication was received, and Councils, on motion of Mr. Long, accepted the invitation.

Mr. MOUL presented a communication from the Chief Inspector, asking for instructions relative to the inspection of salt.

Referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. RIDDLE presented a sewer on Federal street, from the Diamond to Montgomery avenue. Referred to the Sewer Committee.

Mr. J. C. PATTERSON, a petition asking permission for Hope Steam and Fire Engine to connect the wires of the Fort Wayne Depot with the Allegheny Observatory. Referred to the Street Committee with power to act.

REPORT OF THE MAYOR COMMITTEE.

Mr. WETTACH, Chairman of the Committee on Wards, presented the following report:

In relation to laying a water pipe on Montgomery avenue, from Federal to Jones street, your committee would report that the work has been commenced.

In relation to the ordinance providing for the assessment for water for building purposes, the same having been referred back with further amendment, your committee would report that it was amended to read that the rate per perch on stone to four cents, instead of five cents. It is now reported with favorable recommendations.

The report was received and the ordinance rereported adopted. The rules were suspended and the ordinance passed finally.

REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

Mr. LONG presented the report of the Finance Committee.

The Committee recommended the claim of Fahrney & Hawley for the balance due from constructing the canal street sewer.

A paper received the Committee through the same source, purporting to be a resolution of the Board of Trustees of the Western Theological Seminary, instructing the Committee to collect the interest on the Seminary lot, heretofore refused to be paid by the city authorities, heretofore become due from the city of Allegheny, in accordance with the terms of the lease, which provides that the interest shall be paid in coin or its equivalent." A bill accompanied the communication claiming $681 10 as the premium on the payment on July 1st, 1865, and $206, on the payment made for January 1st, 1870. After some examination by the Committee of the subject, we would beg leave to report that we do not recognize their right to claim payment in coin.

The report was accepted and filed.

CONTRACTOR'S REPORT.

Mr. RIDDLE, Chairman of the Finance Committee, presented the report of the Controller for the month of April, of which the following is a recapitulation:

No. 1—Salaries and firemen	$851 21
No. 4—Printing	222 30
No. 5—Streets and bridges	2,160 91
No. 6—34 lamps and lighting	55 13
No. 9—Contingent fund	1,885 52
No. 14—Water works	6,698 12
No. 15—Gas	214 92
No. 16—City property	116 89
Total	$10,479 41
Paid city officers	2,910 84
Paid police	2,857 35
Paid fire department	3,059 99
Total	$18,316 73

The report was accepted and adopted.

REPORT OF THE STREET COMMITTEE.

Mr. J. C. PATTERSON, Chairman of the Committee on Streets, presented a report. In the matter of a change of grade of that portion of Jefferson street, between Beaver street and Middle alley, the Committee had considered the petition for the change, and also the remonstrance, and reported adversely to the petition.

The committee submitted the following ordinance: Fixing the name for an alley in the Second ward; for grading and paving McCurdy alley from Fulton street to Beaver avenue; also Cedar alley, between Franklin and Washington streets; also Slope alley, from Shields street to Monterey street; also for the construction of a sewer on Darragh street; also for the regrading of Locust street, from Beaver avenue to Fulton street. The committee recommended a change of grade in McCurdy alley, in accordance with a profile now on file in the office.

The report was adopted, and the ordinances as amended adopted, with the exception of that one relative to a sewer on Darragh street, which was laid over.

The ordinance for the construction of a sewer on Ann street was adopted.

A number of profiles for grades of streets were presented and adopted.

The ordinance relative to a sewer on Sherman street was called up by Mr. J. C. PATTERSON and passed finally.

REPORT OF THE SURVEY COMMITTEE.

Mr. REITER presented the following report of the Survey Committee:

In relation to the remonstrance against changing of grade of Taggart street, your Committee would report that in their view of setting the minds of remonstrants at rest, that a change of grade has not been petitioned for and certainly not contemplated by the city authorities. In relation to the opening of Robinson street from Hope's mill to Rowan avenue, Your Committee visited the locality and are satisfied that said opening will not only add to the appearance of the city, but a great public convenience to the residents and owners of property, and can be done very cheap. They therefore report an ordinance authorizing said opening according to law.

In the matter of the opening of O'Herron street, Your Committee visited the locality and believe that it is feasible. Mr. Hope's mill race and should be opened in order to furnish an outlet for property that is at present almost unused in, and this in face of the fact that there is a second outlet to the east in the present line of O'Herron street. An ordinance authorizing the opening of said street and appointing viewers was presented and duly discharged.

The report was adopted and the first ordinance passed. The one relative to the opening of O'Herron street was postponed until next meeting.

Mr. J. C. PATTERSON offered a resolution requesting the chairmen of the various committees to give at least one day's notice of meetings. Adopted.

Mr. REITER offered a resolution for a gas lamp on Allegheny avenue, at the corner of Ridge street. Referred to the Gas Committee.

Mr. J. C. PATTERSON offered a resolution instructing the City Engineer to furnish description of all property in the city ground on which liens had been filed.

Mr. MEGRAW moved a reconsideration of the vote of last meeting, relating to fire alarm bell. Carried.

Mr. MEGRAW then moved that Council recede from its former action, and concur in the action of Common Council.

Mr. LONG wished to know what had changed the opinion of the gentleman from the Fourth ward, who had fought so hard for the measure previously, but thought the gentleman from the Fourth ward had assigned no reasons at the previous meeting against concurring.

Mr. MEGRAW stated that he had since ascertained that the contemplated fire alarm bell could be made with less trouble than he at first thought.

Mr. RIDDLE thought if one bell was necessary perhaps more would be needed. If one bell was used it would be furnished with an alarm bell another portion might want one.

Mr. CALLEY moved to amend that the attachment be made to two different bells—one in the east and the other in the west end of the city.

The amendment was lost and the question recurring on the original motion of Mr. Megraw, it was not agreed to.

COMMON COUNCIL BUSINESS.

A considerable amount of Common Council business was concurred in. Council non-concurred in the Common Council ordinance to increase the salar y of the market constable to $600. The ordinance creating the office of City Sealmaster was concurred in. The action of Common Council providing for the lease of two buildings on the Diamond, for three years was non-concurred in and amended so as to read five years.

THE PLEASANT VALLEY RAILWAY.

Mr. MEGRAW moved a reconsideration of the action of Select Council granting the right of way to the Pleasant Valley Railway over certain streets. Carried.

Mr. MEGRAW moved the adoption of the ordinance as presented by the committee.

Mr. J. C. PATTERSON moved to amend by reserving the right to grant any other company the right to traverse the tracks of said company over Anderson street, on payment of an equitable share of the cost of construction of said road.

The amendment was adopted.

The question recurred on the ordinance as amended, and it was adopted and passed finally.

THE CLEARING OF SIDEWALKS.

The ordinance relative to the clearing of the sidewalks, which passed one reading at a previous meeting, was taken up and passed finally.

THE PARK.

Council then took up the ordinance fixing rules in regard to the Park, passed in Common Council.

Mr. J. C. PATTERSON moved to concur with the action of C.C. Agreed to.

Adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL.

HENRY WARNER.....*President.*
WILLIAM DILWORTH.....*Clerk.*

At eight o'clock, Council was called to order by the President.

The clerk then called the roll when the following answered to their names: Messrs. Armbruster, Brahm, Comley, Dalzell, Gilliland, Hanes, Hunker, Hastings, Herdliger, Hoffner, Lindsay, Robertson, Reed, Seidle, Sargent, Thompson, Voegtly, and President Warner.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS, RESOLUTIONS, &C.

Mr. THOMPSON presented a resolution instructing the Street Committee to appoint viewers for the opening of Fullton street, between Western avenue and Ridge street, Fifth ward. Adopted.

Mr. SEIDLE, a petition for the grading and paving of Ohio street, Eighth ward, signed by Conrad Seidle and others, with power to act.

Mr. BOWBOTTOM, a petition for water on Brady street. Referred to Committee on Water, with power to act.

Mr. HACK, a petition for a sewer on Jackson street, and also one on Taggart street, from Snyder's Hollow to Washington avenue. Referred to Committee on Streets and Sewers.

Mr. TAGGART offered a petition for a gas lamp on Irwin avenue, between Jacob and Ashley streets. Referred to Gas Committee.

Also, a petition to extend discretionary power to the Street Commissioner as to the depth and location of cess-pools, in districts where the limestone are appreciated on springs or wells for their supply of water, so that the water will not be wilfully or maliciously destroyed by privies, sinks, &c, &c. Referred to Committee on Streets.

Mr. McNEIL, a remonstrance against the proposed route of the Liberty street lateral sewer. Referred to Committee on Streets and Sewers.

AN INVITATION EXTENDED.

Mr. HASTINGS presented an invitation from the Ladies' Monumental Association of Allegheny county to the Select and Common Councils of the city of Allegheny, to attend the laying of the corner stone of the soldiers' monument, which is to take place on the 18th of May.

On motion, Mr. HUNKER, the invitation was accepted.

Mr. HANNA submitted a remonstrance against the construction of a sewer on Darragh street. Referred to the Committee on Streets and Sewers.

PARK RULES.

Mr. SLACK presented a communication from the President of the Park Commission, stating that the Commission has now under consideration the necessity of adopting rules regulating the police arrangements of the Park, and have prepared an ordinance for the purpose of submitting the same for adoption by Councils.

Mr. SLACK then submitted the ordinance as copied by the Park Commission, as follows: An Ordinance relating to the Public Park of the city of Allegheny.

Be it ordained and enacted by the Select and Common Councils of the city of Allegheny—

1. All persons are forbidden to enter or leave the Park grounds except by the gateways.

2. To climb or walk upon the fence.

3. To carry firearms, or to throw stones or other missiles within the grounds, or on any of the streets surrounding the same.

4. To cut, break, or in any way injure or deface the trees, shrubs, plants, turf, or any of the buildings, fences, seats, bridges, fountains, or other property connected with the Park.

5. No threatening, abusive, boisterous, profane or indecent language shall be allowed on any of the park grounds.

6. No person shall be allowed to tell fortunes or play at any game of chance, or at any table or instrument of gaming, nor to do any improper or indecent act whatever, on the park grounds.

7. No person shall post or otherwise offer any bill, notice, or paper, upon the Park, or any thing within the grounds, nor upon any of the buildings, fences, or trees.

8. No person shall, without the consent of the Park Commissioners or officer in charge, play upon any musical instrument within the grounds, nor shall any person take into or carry or sing in the park any improper, vulgar or transparency.

9. No military or forget company, or civic or other procession shall be permitted to parade, drill, or perform upon the park any military or other evolutions or movements.

10. No dog shall be allowed upon any portion of the Park grounds, unless by a chain or proper dog string, not exceeding five feet in length; nor shall any person be allowed to lead by such means (except dogs) in the Park.

11. No person shall bathe or fish in, or go, or send any animal with any of the waters of the Park, nor disturb any of the fish or birds in the Park, nor throw or place any rubbish or thing in said waters, without the consent of the parties having charge of the Park.

12. No person shall, except those employed in the Park, light, make or use any fire upon the grounds.

13. No person on foot shall go upon the grass, lawn or turf of the Park, except where and when the word "common" is posted, indicating that persons are at liberty at that time and place to go on the grass (except persons at work upon the Park.

14. No person shall fire, discharge or set off in the Park any rocket, cracker, torpedo, squib, balloon or fire works of any character whatever, or fly any kite of whatever kind.

15. No person shall expose any article or thing for sale upon the Park, or any of the public walks surrounding the same, nor any hawking or peddling will not be allowed.

16. No person shall ride into the Park nor allow any animal whatever to run at large, or in any of the streets surrounding the same.

17. Seats marked "for ladies" shall be exclusively for ladies and gentlemen accompanying them.

18. No article of any kind whatever used for carrying goods, merchandise, or anything else, or any vehicle of any description, shall be driven on the roads designated drives, and at a rate not faster than a walk.

19. That for the violation of any of the provisions of this ordinance the penalty shall be a fine of not less than five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, together with the cost of making good any damage done to anything in the park, the same to be recovered on summary conviction before the Mayor.

20. It shall be the duty of the police on the park and all policemen of the city to arrest all persons violating any of the provisions of this ordinance.

21. All ordinances or parts of ordinances conflicting with the foregoing are hereby repealed.

Mr. SLACK moved that Council take up the ordinance *seriatim*. Adopted.

The ordinance was then taken up *seriatim*, and all sections adopted except the following: The third section was amended by striking out "in relation to fire." The section was further amended by adding the words "smoking excepted." The nineteenth section was amended so as to read "not less than five dollars nor more than fifty dollars."

Mr. McNEIL moved that the rules be suspended and the ordinance passed finally. The motion was carried and the ordinance finally adopted.

REPORTS.

Mr. Rowbottom, from the Committee on Gas, submitted a report accompanied with the following resolution:

Resolved, That the superintendent of Water Works is and is hereby authorized to have lamp-posts placed at the following corners: Corner of an alley and Boyle street, North avenue and Middle street, Middle and Third alleys, Third street between Wood and Middle streets, corner of Strawberry alley and Second street, corner of Second and Liberty and Chestnut streets, hanging lamps corner of Darragh street and River avenue, Sandusky street between Magnolia alley and Church avenue, removed from north-west corner of Fike alley to Strawberry alley to southeast corner of same.

Your committee would simply report, in answer as to what arrangements have been made by the Gas Company in reference to the extension of mains, that so far as the contracts were aware, nothing had been done. At the last meeting of the committee, however, it was decided to ask a conference with the Gas Company on this subject on Monday evening, May 16th, at 8 o'clock.

Mr. McNEIL, chairman of the Committee on Poor Farm, reported that the Committee, in connection with the Board of Poor Directors, had visited the Poor Farm with the view of designating a number of lots it was thought desirable to sell, and recommended the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Board of Poor Directors of the City of Allegheny, be and they are hereby authorized to sell thirty lots comprised in the present Poor Farm tract, on the same terms as given at the last sale, viz: One-fourth cash, balance in three equal payments at 6 per cent. interest, and secured by bond and mortgage on the property.

In relation to the proposition of John Scott to sell his farm for Poor farm purposes, your committee would report that it is inadvisable to take any action at present.

On motion the report was accepted, and the resolution attached was adopted.

Mr. HANNA, from the Committee on Markets, submitted the following receipts for the month of April:

Duncan Dallas, Clerk of Markets	$2,029 75
George McNeil, Weighmaster, Diamond Scales	227 79
E. F. Dalzell, Weighmaster, Second Ward Scales	221 46
Total	$2,481 00

The report was accepted.

Common Council now took up business from Select Council, and concurred in all the action of Select Councils, except the ordinance relating to water assessments, and the ordinance which was read three times and passed. Common Council then adjourned *sine die*, and referred it back to the Committee on Water for final investigation. Common Council also non-concurred in the matter of the petition from the Telegraph Company which was referred to Council from the Street Committee to act. In Common Council the petition was laid on the table.

Common Council then adjourned.

INHUMAN TREATMENT.

Hearing of Joseph Christ Before Mayor Callow.

We have already noticed the arrest on Monday last of Joseph Christ, a resident of the Third ward, on a charge of beating his wife in a cruel manner. He has been confined in the watchhouse since that time, to await the result of his wife's injuries. Yesterday morning a lady who occupied a portion of the same house as Mrs. Christ, appeared before Mayor Callow, and charged the husband with felonious assault and battery, and a hearing was had in the case. The prosecutrix stated that about eleven o'clock she heard loud noises proceeding from the room occupied by the defendant and his wife. She immediately arose and first attempted to open the front door leading to the room, but found it locked, so she went to the rear door. When she opened this door a horrible scene presented itself. The lethal husband was in the act of dragging his wife by the arm out of bed, and then he commenced to beat her with his fists, kicked her several times while she was lying on the ground. The prosecutrix could not protect the violence, and finding that the infuriated husband would kill his wife, she called to the children to call for help. Neighbors responded, and when they arrived the brute entered the house, and beat them also, even the unfortunate woman, who was insensible, into the room and dressed her injuries. A number of other witnesses were examined who testified in substance as above. Some of them said that defendant frequently abused his wife, but had never before inflicted such serious injuries. The wife told one of them, yesterday, that the defendant said he intended to give her enough to send her to the workhouse a short time, but it is likely that the time will be more extended than he desired. At the close of the testimony, the Mayor required two thousand dollars bail, and in default of that amount the defendant was committed to the lock-up for the June term. Christ is still confined to her bed, and the result of the injuries may yet prove fatal.

Police Intelligence.

[Before Alderman Arnat.]
A SURETY CASE.

Valentine Guenter was charged on yesterday before the above magistrate with surety of the peace, on oath of Mrs. Elzelbert. The parties reside on Troy Hill. It appears that accused was digging a cellar near where the prosecutrix resided, and that her son often went to the place to play, and was hurt by throwing stones and ground into the cellar.